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(54) Title: ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A *N. CRASSA* SILENCING GENE AND USES THEREOF

(57) Abstract: An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding for a protein characterized in that it has a silencing activity and comprises a domain responsible for dsRNA interference is disclosed; furthermore expression vectors suitable for the expression of said sequence in bacteria, plants, animals and fungi are disclosed; the invention refers also to organisms transformed by such vectors.

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A *N. CRASSA* SILENCING GENE  
AND USES THEREOF

5. The present invention relates to the isolation and characterization of a *Neurospora crassa* gene encoding for an essential activity in the co-suppression process and to uses and applications thereof in vegetal, animal and fungine fields.

10. The production of transgenic organisms is of large utility both in basic and applied biological research. The transgenic DNA is usually integrated in the genome and transferred as a Mendelian character. However, in various instances, the transgene introduction induces 15. gene silencing phenomena (Flavell, R.B. 1994), i.e. the repression of the expression of the transgene itself and/or of one or more endogenous homologous genes.

The gene silencing (suppression of gene expression) can act at two levels: transcriptional (trans-inactivation) where transgenes contain sequences 20. homologous to the silenced gene promoter (Vaucheret, 1993); and post-transcriptional (co-suppression) which requires homologies between coding regions (Flavell, 1994; Stam et al., 1997; Baulcombe, 1996).

25. Generally the silencing induced by a transgene requires an almost complete sequence homology (from 70% to 100%) between transgene and silenced gene sequences (Elkind, 1990).

In the *Neurospora crassa* filamentous fungus, during 30. the vegetative phase, the presence of transgenes induces a post-transcriptional gene silencing phenomenon, named "quelling" (Cogoni et al., 1996).

By using the *al-1* gene (albino 1) (Schmidhauser et al., 1990) as silencing visual marker, many features of the phenomenon have been discovered (Cogoni et al., 1996). Particularly the *al-1* gene "quelling" in *Neurospora* is characterized in that: 1) the gene silencing is reversible further to the loss of transgene copies; 2) the reduction of mRNA basal level results from a post-transcriptional effect; 3) transgenes containing at least a region of 132 base pairs which is identical to the region encoding for the target gene are sufficient to induce the "quelling"; 4) the duplication of promoter sequences is ineffective to induce the silencing; 5) the "quelling" exhibits a dominant behavior in eterocarions containing both transgenic and untransformed nuclei, indicating the involvement of a trans-acting diffusible molecule among the nuclei; 6) the expression of an aberrant RNA transcribed by the transgenic locus is strictly correlated to silencing, suggesting that the "quelling" can be induced and/or mediated by a transgenic RNA molecule.

Therefore homologies between *Neurospora* silencing and plant co-suppression can be pointed out. The gene silencing in *Neurospora* is reversible, as result of transgenic copies instability during mitotic phase; in plants also the co-suppression reversion is associated with the reduction of transgene copy number, resulting from intra-chromosomal recombination during mitosis or meiosis (Mittelstein Scheid et al., 1994; Stam et al., 1997). Thus both in plants and in *Neurospora* the transgene presence is required to maintain the silencing. As in *Neurospora*, a decrease of the mRNA basal level of the silenced gene results from a post-transcriptional

mechanism (Dehio and Schell 1994; van Blokland et al., 1994; de Carvalho et al., 1995). Furthermore to induce the "quelling", transgenes must contain a portion of the silencing target gene coding sequence, being the promoter region ineffective. In plants coding regions with no promoter sequences can induce silencing (van Blokland et al., 1994) and, as in the "quelling", promoters or functionally active gene products are not required for the co-suppression.

One of the similarities between "quelling" and co-suppression in plants is that both mechanisms are mediated by diffusion factors. In *Neurospora* heterokaryotic strains, nuclei wherein the *albino-1* gene is silenced are able to induce the *al-1* gene silencing of the other not transformed nuclei, all sharing the same cytoplasmic environment (Cogoni et al., 1996). In plants the presence of a diffusion factor results from the fact that the co-suppression is effective in inhibiting the replication of Tobacco Etch Virus (TEV), a RNA virus with an exclusively cytoplasmic cycle. The occurrence of highly diffusible factors, which are effective to mediate the co-suppression, has been demonstrated using the grafting technique in tobacco (Palaqui et al., 1997), showing that silenced tobacco plants are able to transfer the silencing to non-silenced plants through grafting.

The fact that "quelling" and co-suppression share all these features suggests that mechanisms involved in post-transcriptional gene silencing in plants and in fungi can be evolved by an ancestral common mechanism.

Recently gene inactivation phenomena resulting from transgene introduction have been disclosed in animals. In *Drosophila melanogaster* the location of a transgene close

to heterochromatic centers results in a variegate expression (Wallrath and Elgin, 1995; Pirrotta, V., 1997). Similar expression profiles have been observed when the reference transgene is within tandem arrayed transposons, indicating that tandem repeats are effective to induce the chromatin condensation. (Dorer and Henikoff, 1994). Again in *Drosophila* Pal-Bhadra et al. (1997) have observed that the transgene introduction can lead to gene inactivation phenomena, similar to the co-suppression.

Gene silencing phenomena resulting from transegene sequence repeats have been disclosed recently in mammals.

Garrick et al. (1998) produced mouse transgenic lines wherein 100 transgenic copies are present in a unique locus and are repeats-arrayed in direct tandem. The transgene expression has been disclosed to be inversely proportional to the number of occurring copies, indicating that silencing phenomena dependent on repeat copies are present also in mammals.

It has been recently found that double stranded RNA molecules can induce a sequence-specific silencing in several organisms (Fire A., 1999). The mechanism known as dsRNAi (double stranded RNA interference) acts at a post-transcriptional level by inducing sequence-specific degradation of homologous mRNAs (Montgomery, Xu and Fire, 1998). Under this aspect, dsRNAi and quelling in *Neurospora* are similar mechanisms, both of them acting at a post-transcriptional level. In addition, both RNA-induced silencing and DNA-induced silencing can be transmitted from cell to cell.

Therefore the identification of *Neurospora* genes which are involved in the silencing is the first step to modulate the same process in plants, animals and fungi. The silencing modulation is of great relevance when 5 transgenic organisms able to express the desired phenotype are produced.

The authors of the present invention have already isolated *Neurospora crassa* strains mutated at essential functions for gene silencing (Cogoni and Macino, 1997); 10 15 independent isolated mutants define three complementation groups, thus identifying the *qde-1*, *qde-2* and *qde-3* genes (*qde* stands for "quelling"-deficient), whose products are essential to the silencing machinery. *qde* genes are essential to the *Neurospora* silencing, as 15 suggested by the fact that silencing of three independent genes (*al-1*, *al-2* and *qa-2*) is impaired by *qde* mutations (Cogoni and Macino, 1997).

The authors of the present invention have already identified *qde-3* gene (PCT WO 00/327885) and *qde-1* gene 20 (PCT WO 00/50581).

The authors of the invention have identified and cloned now one out of *Neurospora* *qde* genes, the *qde-2* gene, thus identifying one of required factors for silencing. By considering the similarity between 25 "quelling" and co-suppression, genes orthologous to the isolated gene are involved in co-suppression and more generally in gene silencing in other organisms, like plants, fungi and animals.

The present invention can be applied with reference 30 to two general scopes: 1) silencing potentiation as a tool for inactivating more effectively and durably a

desired gene, and 2) silencing suppression to obtain a better expression of the introduced transgenes.

The isolated *qde-2* gene can be introduced alone or with *qde-1* and/or *qde-3* genes in plants, animals or fungi, in order to inactivate the expression of selected genes. The aim is to activate a sequence-specific silencing mechanism both in deficient organisms and in organisms wherein the same is not very efficient. The gene silencing can be induced also by introducing specific double stranded DNA or RNA sequences, homologous to the gene to be inactivated.

As to the silencing potentiation, the over-expression of one or more genes controlling the phenomenon can lead to higher efficiency and/or stability thereof. Therefore the introduction of *qde-2* gene or of homologous genes thereof in organisms can constitute a tool to repress more effectively gene functions. Particularly this approach is specially useful in plants wherein the co-suppression is usually used for the "knock-out" of gene functions. In plants again the gene silencing potentiation can be used to obtain lines resistant to pathogen virus, by introducing transgenes encoding for viral sequences, in order to achieve the expression inhibition of the virus itself (Flavell et al., 1994).

Analogous applications are suitable for animals, wherein some indications suggest that silencing can inhibit the suitable expression of introduced transgenes (Garrick et al., 1998).

On the contrary, there are instances wherein it is desirable not to have or to reduce the gene silencing, i.e. where a transgene is to be over-expressed. It is

known that the co-suppression is strictly correlated both with the presence of an high copy number of the transgene, and with a transgene high expression. This correlation can hamper the production of transgenic organisms which express a transgene at high levels, because more high is the expression and/or the copy number, more probable is to evoke silencing responses. As above mentioned, analogous mechanisms of gene inactivation, dependent on a high copy number, have been disclosed in animals. In these circumstances plant or animal lines, totally or partially ineffective for silencing, constitute an ideal recipient wherein the desired gene can be over-expressed. The invention can be applied within this scope using different approaches:

A) Identification and production of mutant lines in genes homologous to *qde-2* gene, in plants, animals and fungi.

The identification of *Neurospora qde-2* gene, essential for silencing mechanism, can allow the isolation of mutant lines in other organisms, mutated in genes homologous to *qde-2*. For example by means of amplifications using degenerated primers, designed from the most conserved regions of *qde-2* gene, mutant lines in homologous genes can be identified, by analysis of insertion mutant gene banks, already available for many plant species. Both in fungi and animals such mutants can be obtained, following the identification of the homologous gene, by means of "gene disruption" techniques using homologous recombination.

B) Reduction of *qde-2* gene expression

Other strategies for the production of silencing-deficient lines comprise the use of *Neurospora qde-2* gene

or homologous genes thereof. *qde-2* or homologous genes can be introduced into suitable expression vectors to express them in an anti-sense orientation in order to inhibit the expression of resident endogenous genes.  
5 Alternatively portions of *qde-2* or of homologous genes can be over-expressed, in order to obtain a negative dominant effect and thus blocking the function of *qde-2* endogenous genes.

The authors of the present invention have cloned  
10 and characterised the *Neurospora crassa* *qde-2* gene. The sequence analysis of the *qde-2* gene detected a region having a significant homology with the sequence of a *C. elegans* gene, *rde-1*, involved in the dsRNA mediated interference (Tabara et al., 1999).

15 The authors of the invention for the first time have demonstrated that the transgene induced post-transcriptional gene silencing and the dsRNA interference share common genetic mechanisms. This supports the hypothesis that the sequence specific gene silencing  
20 phenomena evolved from an ancestral mechanism aimed to protect the genome against transposons. Furthermore, the results of the authors suggest that dsRNA molecules are involved in the post-transcriptional gene silencing in fungi. dsRNA molecules could be produced directly from  
25 integrated trangenes as a result of the presence of inverted repeats or as an out come of transcription from convergent inverted promoters. Alternatively, single stranded aberrant RNA may be used as a template by an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (such as QDE-1 protein) able  
30 to produce dsRNAs.

Within the scope of the invention the term homology is intended as similarity, i.e. number of identical

residues + number of conserved residues with respect to the total residues of the considered sequence.

Therefore it is an object of the present invention an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding for a protein characterized in having a silencing activity and in comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference, wherein the domain is at least 25% homologous with the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 of sequence in fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2). Preferably the domain is at least 30% homologous with the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 of sequence in fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2). More preferably the domain is at least 38% homologous with the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 of sequence in fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2). Most preferably the domain comprises the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 of sequence in fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2). According to a particular embodiment the isolated nucleic acid molecule encodes for a protein having the amino acid sequence of fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2) or functional portions thereof. Even more preferably the isolated nucleic acid molecule has the sequence of fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 1) or its complementary sequence.

A further object of the invention is an expression vector comprising, under the control of a promoter which directs the expression in bacteria, the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that any plasmid suitable for a correct and effective expression of the protein of the expression in bacteria can be used and it is within the scope of the invention.

A further object of the invention is an expression vector comprising, under the control of a promoter which

directs the expression in plants or in specific plant organs, the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention, both in a sense and anti-sense orientation. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that any plasmid 5 suitable for a correct and effective expression of the protein of the invention in plants or in specific plant organs can be used and it is within the scope of the invention.

A further object of the invention is an expression 10 vector comprising, under the control of a promoter which directs the expression in fungi, the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention, both in a sense and anti-sense orientation. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that any plasmid suitable for a correct and 15 effective expression of the inventive protein in fungi can be used and it is within the scope of the invention.

A further object of the invention is an expression vector comprising, under the control of a promoter which directs the expression in animals, the isolated nucleic 20 acid molecule of the invention, both in a sense and anti-sense orientation. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that any plasmid suitable for a correct and effective expression of the protein of the invention in animals can be used and it is within the scope of the 25 invention.

A further object of the invention is a prokaryotic organism transformed by using the expression vector active in bacteria of the invention.

A further object of the invention is a plant or a 30 specific plant organ transformed by using the expression vector active in plants of the invention.

A further object of the invention is a plant mutated at the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention having a reduced or inhibited silencing activity.

5 A further object of the invention is a fungus transformed with the expression vector of the invention active in fungi.

10 A further object of the invention is a fungus mutated at the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention and having reduced or inhibited silencing activity.

A further object of the invention is a non-human animal transformed with the expression vector of the invention active in animals.

15 A further object of the invention is a non-human animal mutated at the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention and having a reduced or inhibited silencing activity.

A further object of the invention refers to a  
20 protein characterized in having a silencing activity and in comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference, wherein the domain is at least 25% homologous with the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 in fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2). Preferably the domain  
25 is at least 30% homologous with the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 in fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2). More preferably the domain is at least 38% homologous with the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 in fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2). Most preferably the domain comprises the  
30 amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 in fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2). According to a particular embodiment the isolated nucleic acid molecule encodes for a protein

having the amino acid sequence of fig. 1 (SEQ ID No. 2) or functional portions thereof.

It is within the scope of the present invention the use of the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the 5 invention to modulate gene silencing in plants, animals and fungi.

The present invention now will be described by way of non limiting examples with reference to the following figures:

10 Figure 1: The isolated nucleic acid molecule of the 5.7 Kb fragment containing the *qde-2* gene and flanking sequences (SEQ ID No.1). The amino acid sequence (SEQ ID No. 2) is shown above the nucleotide sequence.

15 Figure 2: It is schematically represented the pMXY2 plasmid insertion site, in the 80 mutant, used for insertional mutagenesis and consequent polymorphism of the restriction fragments by mean of DNA southern blot of a WT strain and of 80 and 820 mutant strains by using the entire restored flanking region as probe. The 820 mutant 20 has a complete deletion of the *qde-2* gene.

Figure 3: Multiple alignment, at the conserved region, among *qde-2* and other proteins belonging to ago-eLF2C family: *A. thaliana* *ago-1*; rabbit eLF2C; *C. elegans* *rde-1*. Identical amino acids are shown in bold.

25 MATERIALS AND METHODS

*E. coli* strains

*E. coli* strain HB101 (*F*<sup>-</sup>, *hsdS20*(*rb*<sup>-</sup>, *mb*<sup>-</sup>), *supE44*, *recA13*, *ara14*, *proA2*, *rspL20*(*str*<sup>r</sup>), *xyl-5*) was used for cloning.

30 *Neurospora crassa* strains and growing conditions

*Neurospora crassa* following strains, supplied by Fungal Genetic Stock Center (FGSC, Dpt. Of Microbiology,

University of Kansas Medical Ctr. Kansas City, KA) were used:

- Wild type (FGSC 987);
- qa-2/aro9 (FGSC 3957A), (FGSC 3958a).

5 The 6XW strain (Cogoni et al., 1996) was obtained upon transformation of the FGCS 3958a strain with pX16 plasmid (Cogoni et al., 1996). This plasmid contains the qa-2 gene used as selective marker and the *al-1* coding sequence.

10 The mutant strains M7, M20 (*qde-1*); M10, M11 (*qde-2*); M17, M18 (*qde-3*) are described in Cogoni and Macino, 1997.

15 The *qde* mutants were obtained by UV mutagenesis. As recipient the transforming strain (6xw) silenced at the *albino-1* gene was used. *qde* mutants were selected for their ability to recover a wild type unsilenced phenotype and then classified in three different complementation groups. By analyzing the *al-2* gene quelling frequency all of *qde* used mutants are defective for the general 20 silencing mechanism.

Complementation assays with not forced heterocaryons were carried out according to Davis and DeSerres, 1970.

#### Plasmids and libraries

25 The plasmid pMXY2, disclosed in Campbell et al. 1994, used for insertional mutagenesis was obtained from Fungal Genetic Stock Center (FGSC, Dpt. Of Microbiology, University of Kansas Medical Ctr. Kansas City, KA). The plasmid contains the *Bml* gene (allele responsible of the 30 benilate drug resistance), that was used as selective marker after transformation. The genomic DNA containing

the *qde-2* gene was isolated from a *N. Crassa* gene library in cosmids. (Cabibbo et al., 1991).

*N. crassa* transformation

Spheroplasts were prepared according to the Akins and Lambowitz (1985) protocol.

Southern Blot Analysis

Chromosomal DNA was prepared as disclosed by Irelan et al., 1993. 5 µg of genomic DNA were digested and blotted as reported in Maniatis et al.

DNA probes were: a) as to the *al-1* gene the probe is represented by a XbaI-ClaI restriction fragment of pX16 (Cogoni et al., 1996); b) as to the *BmI* gene the probe is represented by the 2.6Kb SalI fragment of pMXY2.

Northern Blot Analysis

*N. crassa* total RNA was extracted according to the protocol described by Cogoni et al., 1996. The mycelium was grown for two days at 30°C, then powdered in liquid nitrogen before RNA extraction. For Northern analysis 10 µg of RNA were formaldehyde denatured, electrophoresed on a 1% agarose, 7% formaldehyde gel, and blotted over Hybond N (Amersham) membranes. Hybridization was carried out in 50% formamide in the presence of <sup>32</sup>P labeled DNA probe  $1.5 \times 10^6$  cpm/ml.

**RESULTS**

Isolation of silencing mutant by insertional mutagenesis

Previously a *Neurospora* strain (6XW) wherein the *albino-1* resident gene was steadily silenced was used for UV mutagenesis that brought to the isolation of *qde* ("quelling" deficient) mutants in *N. crassa* induced gene silencing (Cogoni and Mancino 1997).

The 6XW strain shows an albino phenotype due to the lack of carotenoid biosynthesis, as results by the

silencing of the albino 1 gene expression (Schmidhauser et al., 1990). A mutation interfering with the silencing machinery is easily detectable by producing a wild type phenotype (bright orange) of the carotenoid biosynthesis.

5 By means of complementation assays it was possible to establish that *qde* mutants belong to three complementation groups, indicating the presence of three genetic loci involved in the *Neurospora* silencing mechanism. In order to isolate the *qde* genes an

10 insertional mutagenesis was carried out with the 6XW strain, previously used for UV mutagenesis. The insertional mutagenesis was carried out by transforming the 6XW strain with a plasmid, taking advantage of the fact that, after the transformation, plasmids are

15 randomly inserted in the *Neurospora crassa* genome. The mutagenesis was carried out transforming the 6XW silenced strain with pMXY2 (see Materials and Methods) which contains the benilate resistance as selective marker.

20 Transformed strains able to grow in the presence of benilate containing medium and showing a wild type phenotype for the carotenoid biosynthesis were selected.

Out of 50.000 isolated independent transformed strains, a benilate resistant strain (80) was isolated, which showed the bright orange phenotype expected for a *qde* gene

25 mutation. In order to verify that the silencing release was effectively due to a *qde* gene mutation and not to the loss of *al-1* transgene copies, the genomic DNA of the strain 80 was extracted and digested with SmaI and HindIII restriction enzymes. After blotting, DNA was

30 hybridized with a probe corresponding to the coding sequence of *al-1*. The SmaI site is present only once in the *al-1* transgene containing plasmid and the digestion

by using said enzyme produces a 5.5Kb fragment corresponding to tandem arrayed *al-1* transgenes, while a 3.1Kb fragment is expected from the resident *al-1* locus. The number of *al-1* transgenic copies present in the 80 strain is comparable to that present in the silenced 6XW strain.

The strain 80 is mutated in *qde-2* gene

The strain 80 was assayed in a heterokaryon assay with a wild type strain and with M7, M20 (*qde-1*) M10, M11 (*qde-2*), M17, M18 (*qde-3*) mutants and with a wild strain (Cogoni and Macino, 1997). As shown in Table 1 the *al-1* gene silencing is restored producing an albino phenotype in all of heterocaryons but M10 and M11. This behavior is consistent with the presence of a *qde-2* gene recessive mutation in the strain 80.

Table 1

Reciprocal heterokaryons among the mutant 80 and previously characterized *qde* mutants.

	80	M7	M20	M10	M11	M17	M18
80	WT	AL	AL	WT	WT	AL	AL
M7		WT	WT	AL	AL	AL	AL
M20			WT	AL	AL	AL	AL
M10				WT	WT	AL	AL
M11					WT	AL	AL
M17						WT	WT
M18							WT

WT = heterokaryon with a wild type phenotype for

carotenoid accumulation;

AL = heterokaryon with an albino phenotype wherein the *al-1* gene silencing is restored.

Recovery of sequences flanking the pMXY2 plasmid integration site

In order to recover sequences flanking the integration site or sites the following methodology was carried out. The genomic DNA of strain 80 was digested with Aat II enzyme. Subsequently the genomic DNA was 5 ligated and the product used to transform *E. coli* cells that was screened in an ampicillin-containing medium. pQc1 plasmid was recovered and a DNA fragment containing sequences flanking the integration site was isolated from it by using Aat II and Cla I enzymes.

10 Isolation of genomic clones, their subcloning and complementation of the qde-2 mutant

The fragment from pQc1 plasmid was used to probe a *Neurospora crassa* genomic library in cosmids. Three cosmids 6G10, 20C1 and 23F2 containing about 35 Kb 15 genomic DNA inserts, were isolated. Such cosmids were used in transformation experiments of M11 and 80 mutants. All of cosmids are able to restore the al-1 gene silencing in the two mutants, determining the appearance of an albino phenotype. The 20C1 cosmid was used to 20 subclone a 5.7 Kb BamHI-BamHI fragment. This subclone was used for transformation experiments and resulted to be able to complement the qde-2 phenotype, indicating that a qde-2 functional gene is present in this plasmid.

Isolation and sequence of the qde-2 cDNA

25 The sequence of BamHI-BamHI region allowed to deduce the amino acid sequence of the QDE-2 protein. The qde-2 gene encodes for a 938 aa. putative protein (104 KDa). The genomic clone does not contain any introns since the reading frame does not contain any 30 interruptions and intron acceptor and donor sequences were not identified (Fig. 1, Seq. ID No 1, 2).

The qde-2 gene comprises an homologous domain with encoding genes for proteins that are responsible for dsRNA interference

5       The 938 aa sequence (SEQ ID No. 2) was used to search in database of amino acid sequences, by using the BLASTP algorithm. As showed in fig. 3, the search identified significant homologies with argonaute-1 gene [with expected values (E value) of 2e-57] of *A. Thaliana* (mutants of this gene show developmental anomalies); rde-  
10      1 gene [with expected values (E value) of 1e-23] of *C. elegans*, involved in gene silencing phenomena induced by double stranded RNA; eIF2C gene [with expected values (E value) of 5e-60] of rabbit isolated as an element belonging to transcription beginning complex.

15      Plant expression vector

20       The qde-2 gene was inserted, in a sense orientation, into a vector containing a plant expression "cassette", including the 35S promoter and the PI-II "terminator" sequences. The vector also includes the *Streptomyces hygroscopicus bar* gene, which confers the phosphinotricine herbicide resistance to transformed plants. In an analogous vector to the above mentioned one, qde-2 was inserted in an anti-sense orientation with respect to the 35S promoter.

25       The obtained vectors can be utilized to over-express the qde-2 gene in plants, or to repress the gene expression of resident genes, which are homologous to qde-2.

Fungus expression vector

30       The qde-2 gene was inserted in a vector containing a fungal specific expression "cassette", comprising the *A. nidulans trpC* gene promoter and terminator, both in a

sense and an anti-sense orientation. In addition the vector contains the bacterial *hph* gene, which confers the hygromicine drug resistance. The sense plasmid can be used to over express the *qde-2* gene, whereas the anti-sense plasmid is used to repress the expression of *qde-2* homologous genes in various fungine species.

Mammalian expression vector

The *qde-2* gene was inserted in a vector containing a mammalian specific expression "cassette", including the cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter and SV40 termination and polyadenylation sequences both in a sense and anti-sense orientation. The vector includes also the neomicine phototransferase gene, as marker for mammalian cell selection. The sense plasmid can be used to over express the *qde-2* gene, whereas the anti-sense plasmid can be used to repress the expression of *qde-2* homologous genes in various mammalian species.

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## Claims

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding for a  
5 protein characterized in having a silencing activity and  
in comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA  
interference, wherein the domain is at least 25%  
homologous with the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to  
aa. 910 of SEQ ID No. 2.

10 2. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding for a  
protein characterized in having a silencing activity and  
comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference  
according to claim 1, wherein the domain is at least 30%  
homologous with the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to  
15 aa. 910 of SEQ ID No. 2.

20 3. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding for a  
protein characterized in having a silencing activity and  
comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference  
according to claim 2, wherein the domain is at least 38%  
homologous with the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to  
aa. 910 of SEQ ID No. 2.

25 4. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding for a  
protein characterized in having a silencing activity and  
comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference  
according to claim 3, wherein the domain is the amino  
acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 of SEQ ID No. 2.

30 5. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding for a  
protein characterized in having a silencing activity and  
comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference  
according to claim 4, wherein said isolated nucleic acid  
molecule encodes for a protein having the amino acid  
sequence of SEQ ID No. 2, or functional portions thereof.

6. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding for a protein characterized in having a silencing activity and comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference according to claim 5, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule has the sequence of SEQ ID No. 1 or its complementary sequence.

10 7. Expression vector comprising, under the control of a promoter that directs the expression in bacteria, the isolated nucleic acid molecule according to any one of claims 1-6.

15 8. Expression vector comprising, under the control of a promoter that directs the expression in plants or in specific plant organs, the isolated nucleic acid molecule according to any one of claims 1-6, both in a sense and anti-sense orientation.

9. Expression vector comprising, under the control of a promoter that directs the expression in fungi, the isolated nucleic acid molecule according to any one of claims 1-6 both in a sense and anti-sense orientation.

20 10. Expression vector comprising, under the control of a promoter that directs the expression in animals, the isolated nucleic acid molecule according to any one of claims 1-6 both in a sense and anti-sense orientation.

25 11. Prokaryotic organism transformed by using the expression vector active in bacteria according to claim 7.

12. Plants or a specific plant organ transformed by using the expression vector active in plants according to claim 8.

30 13. Plant mutated at the isolated nucleic acid molecule according to any one of claims 1-6 having a reduced or inhibited silencing activity.

14. Fungus transformed by using the expression vector active in fungi according to claim 9.

15. Fungus mutated at the isolated nucleic acid molecule according to any one of claims 1-6 having a reduced or inhibited silencing activity.  
5

16. Non-human animal transformed by using the expression vector active in animals according to claim 10.

17. Non-human animal mutated at the isolated nucleic acid molecule according to any one of claims 1-6 having a reduced or inhibited silencing activity.  
10

18. Protein characterized in having a silencing activity and comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference wherein the domain is at least 25% homologous to the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 of SEQ ID No. 2.  
15

19. Protein characterized in having a silencing activity and comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference according to claim 18 wherein the domain is at least 30% homologous to the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 of SEQ ID No. 2.  
20

20. Protein characterized in having a silencing activity and comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference according to claim 19 wherein the domain is at least 38% homologous to the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 of SEQ ID No. 2.  
25

21. Protein characterized in having a silencing activity and comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference according to claim 20 wherein the domain is the amino acid sequence from aa. 373 to aa. 910 of SEQ ID No. 2.  
30

22. Protein characterized in having a silencing activity and comprising a domain responsible for dsRNA interference according to claim 21 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID No. 2 or functional portions thereof.

5  
23. Use of the isolated nucleic acid molecule according to any one of claims 1-6 to modulate the gene silencing in plants, animals and fungi.

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Length of cBAMqde2.txt: 5746 bp; Listed from: 1 to: 5746;  
 Translated from: 1039 to: 3852 (ORFs);  
 Genetic Code used: Universal; Lun, 27 ago 1956 18:50

## Frame 1

```

GGA TCC GCG TAG CAC ATC CTT TTC TTT TCC TTT TGG TTA TCC ATA ACC TTG GCA ACA CCT
  9       18      27      36      45      54

TTC TTT GCT TTC TCT CTC TTT TTC GCT TTA GAG ACC TAC GCA ACT ACC CAT CAT CAT TTT CTG ATA
  69      78      87      96     105     114     123

TCG ACA TAT CAC CCA ACA ACA TCA TCA TCA TCT ACT ACC AGT AAT CCC GCA TCG GAG GAG TAG TCG
 135     144     153     162     171     180     189

TTT CGC TCG ATT ACT CTT TTT GCG TCC GGA GTG CGA CAA AGT AGC GGC TTA TAA CAA GTC CAA
 201     210     219     228     237     246     255

GTT GGA AAA AAA CCA TCA ATC AGT GGT ATT TCT CTC TTG GCA AAT CCA CAA CAA TCC CCT TCC ACG
 267     276     285     294     303     312     321

ACA AAC AAA CAA ACA ACC TAC CTT AAC TAT CCT CTT GCT TAC CTA CGT ACC TGC CTA CCT ACC TAC
 333     342     351     360     369     378     387

CTA CCT ACC TAC CTC TGC TCA ACC AAC CAT CTC GTC AAT CAA ACC GAA CCG AAC CAA ACC GAA CGA
 399     408     417     426     435     444     453

TAG CCG AAT AAG CTC TCG TGC CTT GTT GCT CTA CTC GAC AAT CTG TTA CCA CCA ACA CTA CAA GTT
 465     474     483     492     501     510     519

TAA CAG TCA TGT CTG ACA ATC GTG GCG GTC GTG GAG GTC GTG GCG GCG GTG GTC GCG GCG GCG GCG
 531     540     549     558     567     576     585

GCG GCG GCG GAG GCC GTG GAG GTG GTC AGC AAG GCG GCG GTG GAG GCC GTG GAG GTG GTT ACC AAG
 597     606     615     624     633     642     651

GCA GCG GCG GTG GAG GCC GTG GCG GTT ATC AAG GCG GTG GCG GCG GTG ACC GTG GAG GCC
 663     672     681     690     699     708     717

GTG GCG GCG GTT ATC AAG GCG GTG GCG GTG GTT TCC AAG GCG GCG GTG GAA GGG GTG GCC GTG
 729     738     747     756     765     774     783

GCG GCG GTT TCC AAG GCG GCG GCG GCG GTG GTG GCT TCG GCG GAG GAC AGG GCG CGG GAG
 795     804     813     822     831     840     849

GAT ACG AAC CCC CTC CAC CGG ATG TCT ACA AGT AGG TGC CTC TCC ATT TTT TTT TAC CAT TCA ACA
 861     870     879     888     897     906     915

TGA TGC TGA CAC GAC TTT AGG GGA ATT GAC GGT CGT GGT GCC CCC GAG CCT GAC GCC CAG ATC ACC
 927     936     945     954     963     972     981

M   S   K   L
AAA CTC GAG GAT GAT TGG ATC AAG AAG CAC GTC AGC GAC AAT CTG GTC ACT TCC ATG AGC AAG CTT
 993    1002    1011    1020    1029    1038    1047

S   L   S   E   K   E   K   A   N   N   L   P   V   R   P   G   H   G   T   M   G   E
TCG CTC AGC GAG AAG GAG AAA GCC AAC AAC TTG CCG GTT CGC CCT GGC CAT GGT ACC ATG GGC GAG
 1059    1068    1077    1086    1095    1104    1113

K   V   K   L   W   A   N   Y   F   K   I   N   I   K   S   P   A   I   Y   R   Y   T
AAG GTG AAG CTT TGG GCC AAC TAT TTC AAA ATC AAC ATC AAA TCA CCA GCC ATT TAC AGG TAC ACC
 1125    1134    1143    1152    1161    1170    1179

I   K   V   A   A   T   E   E   K   L   G   K   E   A   E   V   A   S   K   K   V   E
ATC AAA GTT GCC ACC GAG GAA AAG CTC GGA AAG GAA GCT GAG GTC GCA TCC AAG AAA GTG GAG
 1191    1200    1209    1218    1227    1236    1245

V   V   V   G   K   L   L   K   Q   I   E   A   N   V   K   S   V   A   I   A   S   D
GTG GTG GTT GGG AAA CTG CTC AAG CAG ATC GAA GCC AAC GTG AAA TCC GTG GCG ATT GCC AGC GAT
 1257    1266    1275    1284    1293    1302    1311

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FIG. 1-1

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F	K	V	H	L	V	T	T	K	L	K	V	P	E	N	R	I	F	E	V	T	
TTC	AAA	GTG	CAC	CTG	GTG	ACG	ACC	ACC	AAG	CTC	AAA	GTT	CCC	GAG	AAC	CGC	ATC	TTT	GAG	GTG	ACG
1323	1332			1341			1350			1359			1368			1377					
W	T	E	P	S	S	N	Q	N	L	P	S	K	P	Q	T	W	V	V	K	V	E
TGG	ACC	GAG	CCG	AGT	TCC	AAC	CAA	AAC	CTG	CCC	AGC	AAG	CCC	CAG	ACT	TGG	GTG	GTC	AAG	GTG	GAG
1389	1398			1407			1416			1425			1434			1443					
E	S	V	E	T	C	D	F	G	K	V	L	N	E	L	T	T	L	D	P	K	L
GAG	AGT	GTC	GAA	ACC	TGC	GAT	TTC	GGC	AAG	GTG	CTG	AAC	GAG	CTC	ACG	ACA	CTT	GAT	CCC	AAG	CTC
1455	1464			1473			1482			1491			1500			1509					
D	G	D	F	P	K	Y	N	V	E	L	D	A	L	N	T	I	V	T	H	H	A
GAC	GGA	GAC	TTT	CCC	AAG	TAC	AAT	GTG	GAG	CTC	GAT	GCC	CTC	AAC	ACC	ATT	GTG	ACT	CAT	CAT	GCC
1521	1530			1539			1548			1557			1566			1575					
R	A	D	D	N	V	A	V	V	G	R	G	R	F	F	A	I	G	D	D	L	I
CGC	GCC	GAC	GAC	AAT	GTT	GCG	GTG	GTG	GGA	AGG	GGA	AGG	TTT	TTT	GCC	ATT	GGT	GAT	GAC	CTC	ATT
1587	1596			1605			1614			1623			1632			1641					
E	Q	V	R	P	H	D	S	P	L	V	I	L	R	G	Y	F	A	S	V	R	P
GAA	CAA	GTG	CGG	CCC	CAT	GAC	TCC	CCT	TTG	GTC	ATC	TTG	CGA	GGA	TAT	TTT	GCC	AGC	GTC	CGT	CCA
1653	1662			1671			1680			1689			1698			1707					
A	T	G	R	L	L	N	T	N	I	T	H	G	V	F	R	P	G	V	K	L	
GCT	ACC	GGA	AGA	CTT	TTA	CTC	AAT	ACC	AAC	ATC	ACG	CAT	GGT	GTC	TTC	CGT	CCT	GGG	GTC	AAA	CTT
1719	1728			1737			1746			1755			1764			1773					
A	Q	L	F	Q	E	L	G	L	D	V	M	D	K	C	N	A	W	N	E	V	T
GCA	CAG	CTG	TTT	CAG	GAA	CTT	GGA	CTT	GAC	GTA	ATG	GAC	AAA	TGC	AAT	GCC	TGG	AAC	GAA	GTA	ACC
1785	1794			1803			1812			1821			1830			1839					
K	N	Q	L	N	D	K	M	R	R	V	H	K	V	L	A	K	G	R	V	E	L
AAA	AAT	CAG	CTC	AAC	GAC	AAG	ATG	CGC	AGA	GTT	CAC	AAG	GTC	CTG	GCT	AAG	GGC	CGT	GTC	GAG	TTG
1851	1860			1869			1878			1887			1896			1905					
N	A	P	F	L	I	D	G	K	I	V	Y	K	K	C	Y	R	T	L	N	G	I
AAT	GCC	CCA	TTC	CTT	ATT	GAT	GGA	AAG	ATT	GTT	TAT	AAA	AAA	TGT	TAC	CGC	ACG	CTC	AAT	GGC	ATT
1917	1926			1935			1944			1953			1962			1971					
A	N	R	G	D	E	R	G	K	Q	K	D	G	K	E	V	R	Y	P	P	L	F
GCT	AAC	CGT	GCG	GAC	GAA	AGG	GGG	AAG	CAA	AAG	GAT	GGT	AAA	GAA	GTC	CGA	TAT	CCG	CCC	TTG	2037
1983	1992			2001			2010			2019			2028			2037					
G	I	P	G	V	Q	V	G	G	P	T	S	C	Q	F	Y	L	R	A	R	E	T
GGG	ATT	CCG	GGT	GTC	CAG	GTT	GGC	GGC	CCG	ACC	TCT	TGT	CAG	TTC	TAC	TTG	CGT	GCG	CGA	GAG	ACA
2049	2058			2067			2076			2085			2094			2103					
K	D	G	A	A	P	P	P	T	P	G	L	P	S	N	A	Y	I	T	V	A	N
AAG	GAT	GGC	GCT	GCC	CCT	CCG	ACT	CCC	GGC	CTG	CCG	AGC	AAC	GCG	TAC	ATC	ACG	GTA	GCG	AAC	
2115	2124			2133			2142			2151			2160			2169					
Y	Y	K	Q	R	Y	G	I	T	A	N	A	S	L	P	L	V	N	V	G	T	K
TAT	TAT	AAA	CAA	CGG	TAC	GGA	ATA	ACC	GCC	AAT	GCT	TCG	CTT	CCT	CTG	GTC	AAC	GTT	GGC	ACC	AAG
2181	2190			2199			2208			2217			2226			2235					
E	K	A	I	Y	V	L	A	E	F	C	T	L	V	K	G	R	S	V	K	A	K
GAA	AAG	GCG	ATT	TAC	GTC	TTG	GCC	GAG	TTT	TGT	ACG	CTG	GTC	AAA	GGC	CGT	TCC	GTC	AAG	GCT	AAG
2247	2256			2265			2274			2283			2292			2301					
L	T	A	N	E	A	D	N	M	I	K	F	A	C	R	A	P	S	L	N	A	Q
CTG	ACA	GCC	AAC	GAG	GCG	GAC	AAC	ATG	ATT	AAG	TTT	GCT	TGC	AGA	GCT	CCT	TCG	CTG	AAC	GCT	CAG
2313	2322			2331			2340			2349			2358			2367					
S	I	V	T	K	G	R	Q	T	L	G	L	D	K	S	L	T	L	G	K	F	K
TCT	ATC	GTG	ACG	AAA	GGC	AGA	CAG	ACA	CTT	GGT	CTT	GAT	AAA	AGC	CTG	ACG	CTT	GGC	AAG	TTC	AAG
2379	2388			2397			2406			2415			2424			2433					
V	S	I	D	K	E	L	I	T	V	V	G	R	E	L	K	P	P	M	L	T	Y
GTT	TCG	ATC	GAC	AAG	GAG	CTG	ATC	ACC	GTT	GTC	GGG	CGT	GAG	CTC	AAG	CCT	CCG	ATG	CTT	ACG	TAC
2445	2454			2463			2472			2481			2490			2499					

FIG. 1-2

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S G N K T V E P Q D G G W L M K F V K V A R  
 AGC GGT AAC AAG ACG GTA GAG CCG CAG GAC GGC GGG TGG TTG ATG AAG TTT GTC AAG GTC GCC AGA  
 2511 2520 2529 2538 2547 2556 2565  
  
 P C R K I E K W T Y L E L K G S K A N E G V  
 CCT TGC CGC AAG ATT GAG AAG TGG ACA TAC TTG GAA CTG AAG GGT TCC AAG GCA AAC GAA GGG GTG  
 2577 2586 2595 2604 2613 2622 2631  
  
 P Q A M T A F A E F L N R T G I P I N P R F  
 CCG CAA GCT ATG ACC GCT TTT GCC GAA TTC TTG AAC AGA ACG GGC ATC CCG ATT AAC CCC AGG TTC  
 2643 2652 2661 2670 2679 2688 2697  
  
 S P G M S M S V P G S E K E F F A K V K E L  
 TCG CCG GGC ATG ATG TCA GTT CCA GGG AGC GAA AAA GAG TTC TTT GCC AAA GTG AAG GAA CTC  
 2709 2718 2727 2736 2745 2754 2763  
  
 M S S H Q F V V L L P R K D V A I Y N M V  
 ATG AGC TCG CAC CAA TTT GTG GTG GTT CTT TTA CCC AGA AAG GAT GTT GCG ATC TAC AAT ATG GTG  
 2775 2784 2793 2802 2811 2820 2829  
  
 K R A A D I T F G V H T V C C V A E K F L S  
 AAG CGG GCT GCC GAT ATC ACA TTT GGC GTT CAC ACA GTC TGT TGT GTA GCC GAA AAG TTC CTT AGC  
 2841 2850 2859 2868 2877 2886 2895  
  
 T K G Q L G Y F A N V G L K V N L K F G G T  
 ACT AAG GGG CAG CTG GGG TAT TTT GCC AAC GTC GGC CTC AAG GTC AAC CTC AAG TTT GGC GGC ACC  
 2907 2916 2925 2934 2943 2952 2961  
  
 N H N I K T P I P L L A K G K T M V V G Y D  
 AAT CAC AAT ATC AAG ACG CCC ATT CCT TTG CTC GCC AAG GGG AAG ACG ATG GTG GTG GGC TAT GAT  
 2973 2982 2991 3000 3009 3018 3027  
  
 V T H P T N L A A G Q S P A S A P S I V G L  
 GTC ACC CAT CCG ACC AAT CTA GCG GCT GGA CAA TCG CCT GCA TCG GCT CCC AGT ATT GTC GGC CTG  
 3039 3048 3057 3066 3075 3084 3093  
  
 V S T I D Q H L G Q W P A M V W N N P H G Q  
 GTC TCA ACC ATC GAC CAA CAC CTT GGA CAA TGG CCT GCA ATG GTT TGG AAC AAC CCG CAC GGC CAG  
 3105 3114 3123 3132 3141 3150 3159  
  
 E S M T E Q F T D K F K T R L E L W R S N P  
 GAG TCC ATG ACG GAA CAG TTT ACG GAC AAG TTC AAG ACG CGT CTG GAA CTA TGG CGC AGC AAT CCC  
 3171 3180 3189 3198 3207 3216 3225  
  
 A N N R S L P E N I L I F R D G V S E G Q F  
 GCA AAC AAC CGC AGT CTC CCC GAG AAT ATC CTG ATT TTC CGC GAT GGC GTC TCC GAG GGA CAG TTC  
 3237 3246 3255 3264 3273 3282 3291  
  
 Q M V I K D E L P L V R A A C K L V Y P A G  
 CAG ATG GTC ATC AAG GAC GAG CTA CCC CTG GTT CGC GCC GGC TGC AAG CTG GTG TAT CCA GCT GGC  
 3303 3312 3321 3330 3339 3348 3357  
  
 K L P R I T L I V S V K R H Q T R F F P T D  
 AAG CTA CCG CGT ATT ACG CTG ATT GTC TCT GTC AAG CGC CAC CAG ACT CGC TTC TTC CCA ACG GAC  
 3369 3378 3387 3396 3405 3414 3423  
  
 P K H I H F K S K S P K E G T V V D R G V T  
 CCG AAG CAT ATT CAC TTC AAG TCC AAG AGC CCC AAG GAG GGT ACT GTG GTT GAC CGC GGC GTG ACC  
 3435 3444 3453 3462 3471 3480 3489  
  
 N V R Y W D F F L Q A H A S L Q G T A R S A  
 AAC GTC CGC TAT TGG GAC TTC TTT TTG CAG GCG CAC GCG TCG CTC CAG GGC ACG GCC CGC TCG GCT  
 3501 3510 3519 3528 3537 3546 3555  
  
 H Y T V L V D E I F R A D Y G N K A A D T L  
 CAC TAC ACA GTT CTG GTG GAT GAG ATT TTC AGG GCC GAC TAT GGA AAC AAG GCG GGC GAC ACG CTG  
 3567 3576 3585 3594 3603 3612 3621  
  
 E Q L T H D M C Y L F G R A T K A V S I C P  
 GAG CAG CTG ACG CAT GAC ATG TGT TAT CTC TTT GGA CGA GCC ACC AAG GCT GTC AGT ATC TGC CCG

FIG. 1-3

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3633	3642	3651	3660	3669	3678	3687
P A Y Y A D L V C D R A R I H Q K E L F D A						
CCT GCG TAC TAT GCC GAC TTG GTG TGC GAC CGG GCG CGT ATC CAT CAG AAG GAG CTC TTT GAC GCC						
3699 3708 3717 3726 3735 3744 3753						
L D E N D S V K T D D F A R W G N S G A V H						
CTC GAT GAA AAC GAT AGC GTT AAG ACC GAT GAT TTC GCA AGA TGG GGT AAC TCC GGG GCT GTT CAT						
3765 3774 3783 3792 3801 3810 3819						
P N L R N S M Y Y I						
CCC AAC CTT AGG AAC TCC ATG TAC TAT ATC TAG GCT TGT CAA TTG TGT GCT GGA ATG TAC TGG AGC						
3831 3840 3849 3858 3867 3876 3885						
ATA TAA GTG ACG CGA TGG AAG CCT AAT CGT CTC TGA ATA TGG ATC AAA GAC AGC GTT TGC TTT TTC						
3897 3906 3915 3924 3933 3942 3951						
GGG GCT TCT AGT TTC TAC AGC GAT TTG TGT GGA TTG TTT CTT GTT CTG TTT CTT GGT TCT TTC TTT						
3963 3972 3981 3990 3999 4008 4017						
CTT TTT TTT GTG TCT CTG TCT GCC TTT GTA CTG CAT GCA AAC GTG CAC TCT GAA TGA TGA ACG ACA						
4029 4038 4047 4056 4065 4074 4083						
CCA TTT GAC GAT TGG ATA AGA GAT GAC AGA CTG CAG ATA CTA TCA TGC GCA ATG GAA AAC ACG AAC						
4095 4104 4113 4122 4131 4140 4149						
AAC CAA GGT TTT TGA TTC CTT CAA TAG CGA AAT ATA GAA AAA GAA ACA AAA AAA ACA ACA ACA						
4161 4170 4179 4188 4197 4206 4215						
AAT AAT GGA AGT ATG ATT AAA CAC ATT GAG CGC GAT GAC TGA CTG GTG TTG TGA ATG GCG TGT TGG						
4227 4236 4245 4254 4263 4272 4281						
TTT TCT TCT TTC TTG AAA ATT TAG AAC CGT AAA TGT TAT ATC ATG TGA TGT AAT GTA ATA ACA TAT						
4293 4302 4311 4320 4329 4338 4347						
TTA TAT CTC GTT GTA TTC TTG TAC ACA CTT TCC AGG ATA ACA TGG TCT GAC ATG GTA TTT CTG ACG						
4359 4368 4377 4386 4395 4404 4413						
TAC AAA AAA GAA AAA GAA AAA CAG GAA ACC ATG AAC CCG CGA CAA AGC TGT TCC AGT TGT TAC AAT						
4425 4434 4443 4452 4461 4470 4479						
GAT GAT GAT GAT GAC CTA CTA CCT AAG GTA TTC TAT CTT AGC CAA GGT ATT CTC TCG CAT CCT						
4491 4500 4509 4518 4527 4536 4545						
ATT CCA TCC TAT CCT AAC CCG AGC CTA ACC CGA GCC TAA ATA CCT AAA CTC CTA AAC TCC TTA ACT						
4557 4566 4575 4584 4593 4602 4611						
CCT TAA CTC CTT TCT AAA TGT CTA AAC CCC CAA ACT ATG AGA CGA CCC GAA CCC GAA ACC CTA ATA						
4623 4632 4641 4650 4659 4668 4677						
AAA GTA TTT ATA AAC CAT CAT AAA AGA AAA AAA ACC ATC ATA CAT GGA TGA TCA AAA CAA ACA GAA						
4689 4698 4707 4716 4725 4734 4743						
ACG GAA ACA ACA CAA CCA GCT ACC CGC TCA AGA CTT TCA TTC GTT AAT TCA TCA CTC ACT CAC TCA						
4755 4764 4773 4782 4791 4800 4809						
CTC ACT CAC TCA GCA GCA AAA TAC CGT TTT GTC CTG CTA TTC GTT TGT TGC GCC TTG ATT TCA GGC						
4821 4830 4839 4848 4857 4866 4875						
GGG ACA ATG GTG TGA TGT ACG ACG TGG GGG CGG TAG ACT GCG TCT ACT GGT GGC ATC CTT TAC AAT						
4887 4896 4905 4914 4923 4932 4941						
TTT TTA GTG TGT CAG TAT GTG ATG TAT TCA ATG CTA TTG AAC TGA GGG GGG CTG ATG GAT AGT GGG						
4953 4962 4971 4980 4989 4998 5007						
GAG AGA ACA CCT GAC GGA TAG AGG GAA GGA ACT GGA CGC CTG GGG GGA AGT GAG AGA GGG GGA TGG						
5019 5028 5037 5046 5055 5064 5073						
TGG GGA ATA GAT GAA AAG AGA AGA GGA GTG AGA GCA CAA GAA GAA AGA ATG AAT GTT GGT GAC AAA						
5085 5094 5103 5112 5121 5130 5139						

FIG. 1-4

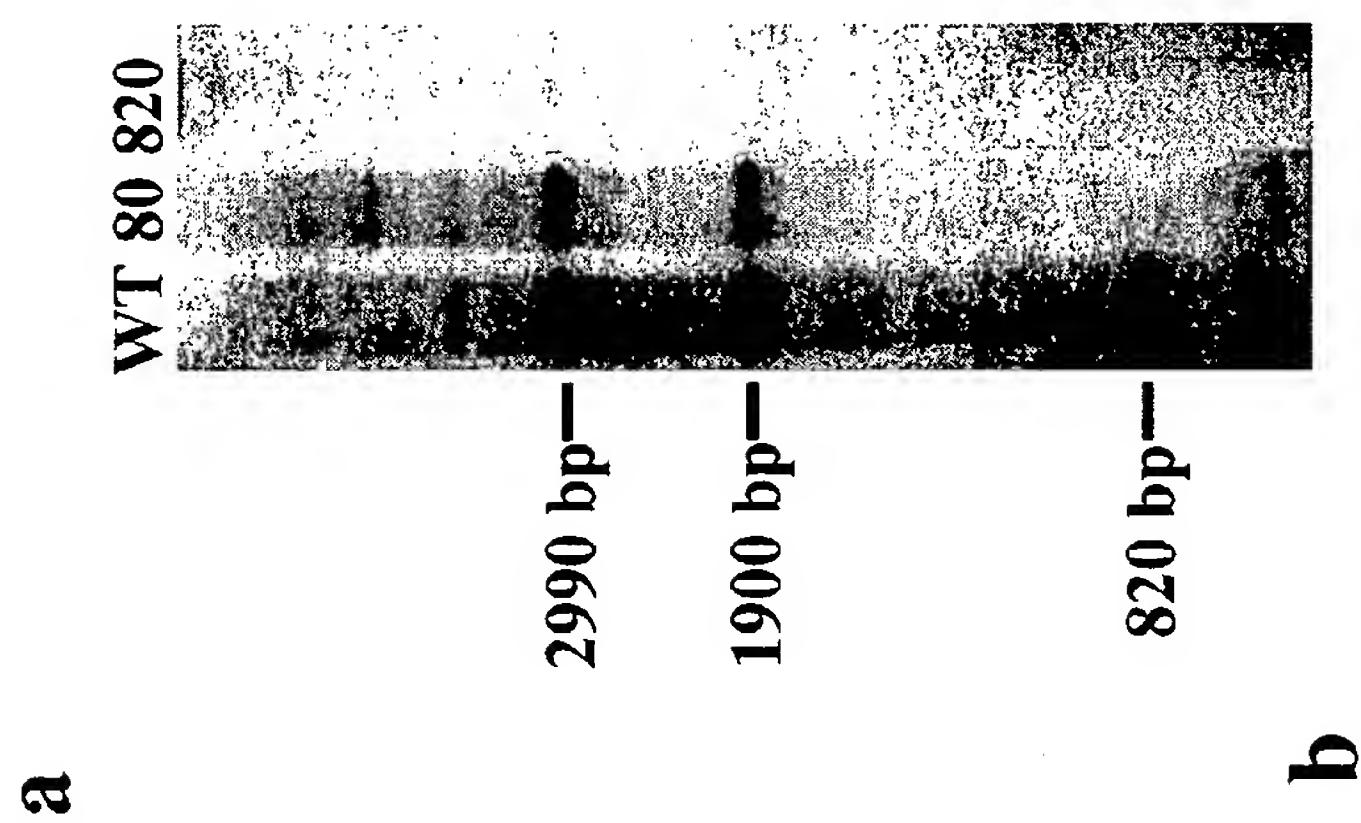
5/7

GTT AAA GAA AAG GAA GGG GGG AAA GAG AAG AGG ACA GGT GTG GTG AGT GAA TTG AGT GAA AGG AAG  
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CCC CTG CCG AGC CAG GAG TAG CAG TCC TAT TCA TAG GCG GAC TCC TCT GCT CGT CTT CCG ACA GGG  
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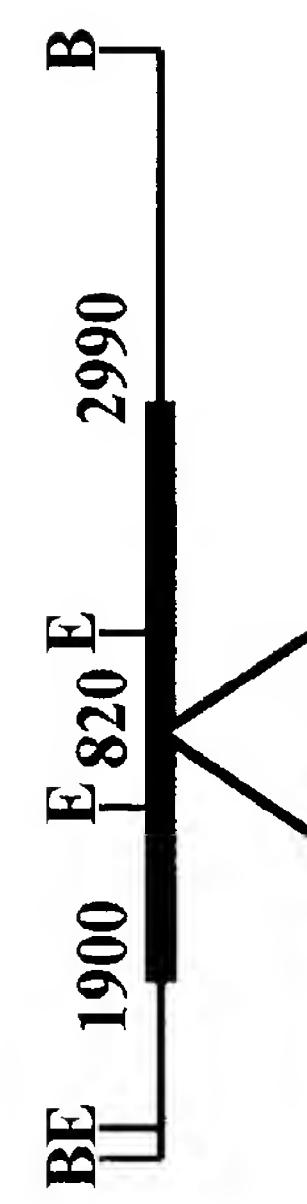
FIG. 1-5

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FIG. 2



b



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AGO-1	LGSRLPAYDERKSLYTAGPLPFNSKEFRINLLDEEVGACCGCORREREFKVVVIKLVARADLH	300
eIF2C	FGDRKPVFDGRNLYTAMPLPIGRE-----KVELEVTLPCEGKDRIFKVSIKWWSCVSLQ	95
QDE-2	UTTLDPKLDCDFPKYNVELDALNTIVTHHARADDNVAVVERGRFFAIGDDLIEQVRPHDS	210
RDE-1	ILTYRKKFHLNFSRENPEKDEEANR---SYKFLKNVMTQKVRYAPFVNNEIKVQFAKNFV	216
AGO-1	HICMFLEGKQSDAPQEALQVLDIVIRELPLTSRYIPVGRSEYSPDICKKQSLGDGLESWRG	360
eIF2C	AHDALSGRLPSVPFETIQALDVVMRHLPSMRYPVGRSEFTASEGCSNPLGGGRVVWFG	155
QDE-2	PIVILRGYFASVRPATGRILLNTNITHGVFRPGVKAQIQLQELGLDVMDCNCNAWNEDVTKN	270
RDE-1	YDNNSILRVPESFHDPNRFEQSLEVAPRIEAWFGIYIGIKELFDGEPVLFNAIVDKLFYN	276
AGO-1	FYQSIRPTQMGLSLN--IDMSSTAFIEANPVIQFVCDLNRDISS--RPLSDADRVKIK	415
eIF2C	FHQSVRPSLWKMLN--IDVSATAFYKAQPVIEFVCEVDFKSIEEQOKPLTDSQRVKFT	213
QDE-2	QINDKMRVHKVLAKRVELNAPPFLIDGKIVYKKCYRTENGIANRGDERGKQKDGKEVRY	330
RDE-1	APKMSLLDYLLIVD--PQSCNDVVKDLTKLMAKGMTIQAARPRIROLLENLKCA	334
AGO-1	KALRGVKVEVTHRGNMRRKMRISGLTAVATRELTFPVDERN--TOKSVVEYFHETYGFR	472
eIF2C	KEIKGLKVEITHCGOMKRMKRCVNCVTRPASHOTFELQOESGOTVECTVAQYFKDRHKLV	273
QDE-2	PPLEFIPGVQVGPGTSCQFMRLARETKDGAAPPPTPGPSN--AYITVANYKQORYGIT	387
RDE-1	EWWDNEMSRLTERHLLTFLDLCEENSLVYKVTGKSDRGRNAK--KYDTTLFKIYBENKKF	391
AGO-1	IQHTOLPCLOVENSNPVNPYLP-EVCKGIVBC-ORYSKRNEROITAIILKVTCOREID-REK	530
eIF2C	LRYPHLPCLOVQEQOKHTYDPLEVCNIVAC-ORCIKKITDNQTSTMTRATARSAAD-RQE	331
QDE-2	AN-ASLPLVNVETKEKAIYLAECFTIVNC-RSVKAQITANEADNMIFACRAESLNAQS	445
RDE-1	IEFPHLPLVKVKSGAKEYAVP-EHLEYHEKEQRYKNRIDLVMQDKTLKRATRKEHDYKEN	451
AGO-1	DILQTVQLNDYAKDN-YAQEFGIKISTSLIASVEARILLEPPWLKYHESGREGTCLPVQGW	589
eIF2C	EISKLMRSASFNTDP-YVREFGMVKEDEMTDVTGRVLQPPSILYGGRNK-AIATPVQGVW	389
QDE-2	IVTKGRQTLGLDKSL-TLGKFKVSIDKELITYVGRRELKPPMLTYSGNKT--VE-PQDGGW	501
RDE-1	TIKMLKELDFSSEELNFVERFC1CSKLQMIPECVKVLEPMILVNSVNEQIKMTPVIRGFQ	511
AGO-1	NNMNKKMIN-GGTVNNWICINF--RQVODNLARTECQELIAQMCYVSGAFNPEPVLPVV	646
eIF2C	DMRNKQFHT-GIEIKVWAIACAFAPQROCTEVHLKSETEQLRKISRDACMPIQGQPCFCKY	448
QDE-2	LKFKVKVARPCRKIEKWITLELK--GSKANEQVPAQMTAAEFLNRTCPINPRFSPGMS	559
RDE-1	EKQLNVVPEKELCCAVVVNETAGNPCLLENDVVKEYTELIGGCKFRCIRIGANENRGAQ	571
AGO-1	SARPEQVEKVLKTRY-----HDATSKISQGKEIDLILIVILPDNNNGSL	688
eIF2C	AQGADSVGEMFR-----HKNTYAGLQLVVVILPGKTPV	482
QDE-2	MSVPGSEKEFFAK-----VKELMSSHQFVVVILPRKDVAI	594
RDE-1	SIMYDATKNYEAFYKNCTLNTGIGRFEIAATEAKNMFERLPDKEQKVLMFIIISKRQLNA	631
AGO-1	YGDIKRICETEILGIVSQCLTKHVFKMSKQY-----MANVALKINVKVGERNTVUV	739
eIF2C	YAEVKRVGDTVLGVATOCVQMKVQRTTPOT-----LSNLCLKINVKLGGVNNILL	533
QDE-2	YMMVKRAADITEGVHTVCCVAEKFLSTKGOLGY-----FANVGLKVNALKEGETNHNIK	647
RDE-1	YGFVKHYCIGHTIGVANOHITSETVTKALASLRHEGSKRIFYQIALKINAKLGCINQELD	691
AGO-1	DALSRRIP-----LVSDRPTTIFGADVTHPH-----PGEDSSPSIAAVVASQDWPEITK	788
eIF2C	PQGR--P-----PVFOOPVTFILCADVHPP-----ACDGKKPSIAAVVGSMDAHPN-R	578
QDE-2	TPIP-----LLAKGKTMVVGVDVHPTNLAAGQSPASAPSIVGLVSTIDQHLG-Q	696
RDE-1	WSEIAEISPEEKERRKTMPLMYVGDVTHPT-----SYSGIDYSTAAVVASINPGGT-I	745
AGO-1	YAGLVCAQAHQELIQDLFKEWKDPQKGVVTGGMIKELIAERRSTGH-KPLRIEFFYRDG	847
eIF2C	YCATORVVOCHQEEIIQDLAAMVR-----ELLIQFYKSTRF-KPTRIEEFFYRDG	624
QDE-2	WPAMWNNPHEQESMTEQFTDKFKTR-----LEIWRSNPANNRS-LPENIIEEFFYRDG	746
RDE-1	YRNMLIVTOEECRPGERAVAHGRERTD--ILEAKFVRLILREFAENNDRAPAHIVVYRDG	802
AGO-1	VSEGQFYQVLLYELDAIRKACASLEAG-----YOPPVTFVVVQKRHHTRLFAQNHNDRHS	902
eIF2C	VSEGQFOQVLLHHLLAIRAACIKLEKD-----YOPGIFTIVVQKRHHTRLFCTDKNER--	677
QDE-2	VSEGQFOMVIKDELPLVRAACKLVPAG----KLPRITLIVSVKVRQTRFFPTDPKHIH-	801
RDE-1	VSDSEMLRVSHDELRSLKSEVKQFMSERGEDPEPKYTFIVIQLKRHNTRLLRMEKDKPV	862
AGO-1	V-----DRSGNILPGTVVDSKICHPTFDFYLCSHAG	934
eIF2C	V-----GKSGNIPACTVDTKITHPTFDFYLCSHAG	709
QDE-2	V-----FKSKSPKEGTVVDRGVTVNRYWDFELOHAS	832
RDE-1	VNKDLTPAETDVAVAQKQWEEDMKESKETGIVNPSSGTTVDKLIVSKYKFDFELASHHG	922
AGO-1	YQGTSRPAHYHVLWDENN-----FTADGLQSLTNLLCYTYARCTRSVSIVFPAYYAHLA	988
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QDE-2	YQGTARSAYHTVLVDEIFRADYGNKAADTDEQLTHDMCYLFGRATKAVSICPPAYYADLV	892
RDE-1	YQGTSRPHYHTVYDDEKG-----MSQDEEVYKMTYGLAFLSARCRKPISLIPVPEVYAHLS	976
AGO-1	AFRARFYMEPETSDGSMASGSMARGGGMAGRSTRGPNVNAVRPLPALKENVKRVMFYC	1048
eIF2C	AFRARYHLDKEHDS-----AEGSHTSGQSNGRDHQALAKAVQVHQDTLRTMYEA-	813
QDE-2	CDRARIHQKELFDALD-----END-SVKTDDFARWGNSCAVHPNLRNSMYYI-	938
RDE-1	CERAKELYRTYKEHYIG-----DYAQPRTRHEMEHFLQTNVKYPCMSEA-	1020

FIG. 3

## SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Università degli Studi di Roma La Sapienza  
Cogoni, Carlo  
Macino, Giuseppe  
Catalanotto, Caterina  
Azzalin, Gianluca

<120> Isolation and characterization of a *N. crassa* silencing  
gene and uses thereof

<130> qde-2

<140>

<141>

<150> RM2000A000021

<151> 2000-01-17

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<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

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 Ala Asn Asn Leu Pro Val Arg Pro Gly His Gly Thr Met Gly Glu Lys  
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gtg aag ctt tgg gcc aac tat ttc aaa atc aac atc aaa tca cca gcc 1167  
 Val Lys Leu Trp Ala Asn Tyr Phe Lys Ile Asn Ile Lys Ser Pro Ala  
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att tac agg tac acc atc aaa gtt gcc gcc acc gag gaa aag ctc gga 1215  
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 Lys Glu Ala Glu Val Ala Ser Lys Lys Val Glu Val Val Val Gly Lys  
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ctg ctc aag cag atc gaa gcc aac gtg aaa tcc gtg gcg att gcc agc 1311  
 Leu Leu Lys Gln Ile Glu Ala Asn Val Lys Ser Val Ala Ile Ala Ser  
 80 85 90

gat ttc aaa gtg cac ctg gtg acg acc acc aag ctc aaa gtt ccc gag 1359  
 Asp Phe Lys Val His Leu Val Thr Thr Lys Leu Lys Val Val Pro Glu  
 95 100 105

aac cgc atc ttt gag gtg acg tgg acc gag ccg agt tcc aac caa aac 1407

Asn Arg Ile Phe Glu Val Thr Trp Thr Glu Pro Ser Ser Asn Gln Asn			
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ctg ccc agc aag ccc cag act tgg gtg gtc aag gtg gag gag agt gtc	1455		
Leu Pro Ser Lys Pro Gln Thr Trp Val Val Lys Val Glu Glu Ser Val			
125	130	135	
gaa acc tgc gat ttc ggc aag gtg ctg aac gag ctc acg aca ctt gat	1503		
Glu Thr Cys Asp Phe Gly Lys Val Leu Asn Glu Leu Thr Thr Leu Asp			
140	145	150	155
ccc aag ctc gac gga gac ttt ccc aag tac aat gtg gag ctc gat gcc	1551		
Pro Lys Leu Asp Gly Asp Phe Pro Lys Tyr Asn Val Glu Leu Asp Ala			
160	165	170	
ctc aac acc att gtg act cat cat gcc cgc gcc gac gac aat gtt gcg	1599		
Leu Asn Thr Ile Val Thr His His Ala Arg Ala Asp Asp Asn Val Ala			
175	180	185	
gtg gtg gga agg gga agg ttt ttt gcc att ggt gat gac ctc att gaa	1647		
Val Val Gly Arg Gly Arg Phe Phe Ala Ile Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Glu			
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caa gtg cgg ccc cat gac tcc cct ttg gtc atc ttg cga gga tat ttt	1695		
Gln Val Arg Pro His Asp Ser Pro Leu Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Tyr Phe			
205	210	215	
gcc agc gtc cgt cca gct acc gga aga ctt tta ctc aat acc aac atc	1743		
Ala Ser Val Arg Pro Ala Thr Gly Arg Leu Leu Leu Asn Thr Asn Ile			
220	225	230	235
acg cat ggt gtc ttc cgt cct ggg gtc aaa ctt gca cag ctg ttt cag	1791		
Thr His Gly Val Phe Arg Pro Gly Val Lys Leu Ala Gln Leu Phe Gln			
240	245	250	
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Glu Leu Gly Leu Asp Val Met Asp Lys Cys Asn Ala Trp Asn Glu Val			
255	260	265	
acc aaa aat cag ctc aac gac aag atg cgc aga gtt cac aag gtc ctg	1887		
Thr Lys Asn Gln Leu Asn Asp Lys Met Arg Arg Val His Lys Val Leu			
270	275	280	
gct aag ggc cgt gtc gag ttg aat gcc cca ttc ctt att gat gga aag	1935		
Ala Lys Gly Arg Val Glu Leu Asn Ala Pro Phe Leu Ile Asp Gly Lys			
285	290	295	
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Ile Val Tyr Lys Lys Cys Tyr Arg Thr Leu Asn Gly Ile Ala Asn Arg  
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ccc ttg ttc ggg att ccg ggt gtc cag gtt ggc ggc ccg acc tct tgt 2079  
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 Pro Thr Pro Gly Leu Pro Ser Asn Ala Tyr Ile Thr Val Ala Asn Tyr  
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 Thr Leu Val Lys Gly Arg Ser Val Lys Ala Lys Leu Thr Ala Asn Glu  
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gcg gac aac atg att aag ttt gct tgc aga gct cct tcg ctg aac gct 2367  
 Ala Asp Asn Met Ile Lys Phe Ala Cys Arg Ala Pro Ser Leu Asn Ala  
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 Gln Ser Ile Val Thr Lys Gly Arg Gln Thr Leu Gly Leu Asp Lys Ser  
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 Val Val Gly Arg Glu Leu Lys Pro Pro Met Leu Thr Tyr Ser Gly Asn  
 480 485 490

aag acg gta gag ccg cag gac ggc ggg tgg ttg atg aag ttt gtc aag 2559

Lys	Thr	Val	Glu	Pro	Gln	Asp	Gly	Gly	Trp	Leu	Met	Lys	Phe	Val	Lys	
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Val	Ala	Arg	Pro	Cys	Arg	Lys	Ile	Glu	Lys	Trp	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Leu	
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aag	ggt	tcc	aag	gca	aac	gaa	ggg	gtg	ccg	caa	gct	atg	acc	gct	ttt	
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gcc	gaa	ttc	ttg	aac	aga	acg	ggc	atc	ccg	att	aac	ccc	agg	ttc	tcg	
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ccg	ggc	atg	agc	atg	tca	gtt	cca	ggg	agc	gaa	aaa	gag	ttc	ttt	gcc	
Pro	Gly	Met	Ser	Met	Ser	Val	Pro	Gly	Ser	Glu	Lys	Glu	Phe	Phe	Ala	
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ccc	aga	aag	gat	gtt	gcf	atc	tac	aat	atg	gtg	aag	cgf	gct	gcc	gat	
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Ser	Thr	Lys	Gly	Gln	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Asn	Val	Gly	Leu	Lys	Val	
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640																650
ttg	ctc	gcc	aag	ggg	aag	acg	atg	gtg	gtg	ggc	tat	gat	gtc	acc	cat	
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655																665
ccg	acc	aat	cta	gcg	gct	gga	caa	tcg	cct	gca	tcg	gct	ccc	agt	att	
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670																680
gtc	ggc	ctg	gtc	tca	acc	atc	gac	caa	cac	ctt	gga	caa	tgg	cct	gca	
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Thr Asp Lys Phe Lys Thr Arg Leu Glu Leu Trp Arg Ser Asn Pro Ala				
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Asn Asn Arg Ser Leu Pro Glu Asn Ile Leu Ile Phe Arg Asp Gly Val				
735	740	745		
tcc gag gga cag ttc cag atg gtc atc aag gac gag cta ccc ctg gtt			3327	
Ser Glu Gly Gln Phe Gln Met Val Ile Lys Asp Glu Leu Pro Leu Val				
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cgc gcc gcc tgc aag ctg gtg tat cca gct ggc aag cta ccg cgt att			3375	
Arg Ala Ala Cys Lys Leu Val Tyr Pro Ala Gly Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile				
765	770	775		
acg ctg att gtc tct gtc aag cgc cac cag act cgc ttc ttc cca acg			3423	
Thr Leu Ile Val Ser Val Lys Arg His Gln Thr Arg Phe Phe Pro Thr				
780	785	790	795	
gac ccg aag cat att cac ttc aag tcc aag agc ccc aag gag ggt act			3471	
Asp Pro Lys His Ile His Phe Lys Ser Lys Ser Pro Lys Glu Gly Thr				
800	805	810		
gtg gtt gac cgc ggc gtg acc aac gtc cgc tat tgg gac ttc ttt ttg			3519	
Val Val Asp Arg Gly Val Thr Asn Val Arg Tyr Trp Asp Phe Phe Leu				
815	820	825		
cag gcg cac gcg tcg ctc cag ggc acg gcc cgc tcg gct cac tac aca			3567	
Gln Ala His Ala Ser Leu Gln Gly Thr Ala Arg Ser Ala His Tyr Thr				
830	835	840		
gtt ctg gtg gat gag att ttc agg gcc gac tat gga aac aag gcg gcc			3615	
Val Leu Val Asp Glu Ile Phe Arg Ala Asp Tyr Gly Asn Lys Ala Ala				
845	850	855		
gac acg ctg gag cag ctg acg cat gac atg tgt tat ctc ttt gga cga			3663	
Asp Thr Leu Glu Gln Leu Thr His Asp Met Cys Tyr Leu Phe Gly Arg				
860	865	870	875	
gcc acc aag gct gtc agt atc tgc ccg cct gcg tac tat gcc gac ttg			3711	

Ala Thr Lys Ala Val Ser Ile Cys Pro Pro Ala Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Leu  
880 885 890

gtg tgc gac cgg gcg cgt atc cat cag aag gag ctc ttt gac gcc ctc 3759  
Val Cys Asp Arg Ala Arg Ile His Gln Lys Glu Leu Phe Asp Ala Leu  
895 900 905

gat gaa aac gat agc gtt aag acc gat gat ttc gca aga tgg ggt aac 3807  
Asp Glu Asn Asp Ser Val Lys Thr Asp Asp Phe Ala Arg Trp Gly Asn  
910 915 920

tcc ggg gct gtt cat ccc aac ctt agg aac tcc atg tac tat atc 3852  
Ser Gly Ala Val His Pro Asn Leu Arg Asn Ser Met Tyr Tyr Ile  
925 930 935

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 <211> 938  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Neurospora crassa

<400> 2  
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 1 5 10 15

Val Arg Pro Gly His Gly Thr Met Gly Glu Lys Val Lys Leu Trp Ala  
 20 25 30

Asn Tyr Phe Lys Ile Asn Ile Lys Ser Pro Ala Ile Tyr Arg Tyr Thr  
 35 40 45

Ile Lys Val Ala Ala Thr Glu Glu Lys Leu Gly Lys Glu Ala Glu Val

50	55	60
Ala Ser Lys Lys Val Glu Val Val Val Gly Lys Leu Leu Lys Gln Ile		
65	70	75
Glu Ala Asn Val Lys Ser Val Ala Ile Ala Ser Asp Phe Lys Val His		
85	90	95
Leu Val Thr Thr Lys Leu Lys Val Pro Glu Asn Arg Ile Phe Glu		
100	105	110
Val Thr Trp Thr Glu Pro Ser Ser Asn Gln Asn Leu Pro Ser Lys Pro		
115	120	125
Gln Thr Trp Val Val Lys Val Glu Glu Ser Val Glu Thr Cys Asp Phe		
130	135	140
Gly Lys Val Leu Asn Glu Leu Thr Thr Leu Asp Pro Lys Leu Asp Gly		
145	150	155
Asp Phe Pro Lys Tyr Asn Val Glu Leu Asp Ala Leu Asn Thr Ile Val		
165	170	175
Thr His His Ala Arg Ala Asp Asp Asn Val Ala Val Val Gly Arg Gly		
180	185	190
Arg Phe Phe Ala Ile Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Glu Gln Val Arg Pro His		
195	200	205
Asp Ser Pro Leu Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Tyr Phe Ala Ser Val Arg Pro		
210	215	220
Ala Thr Gly Arg Leu Leu Leu Asn Thr Asn Ile Thr His Gly Val Phe		
225	230	235
Arg Pro Gly Val Lys Leu Ala Gln Leu Phe Gln Glu Leu Gly Leu Asp		
245	250	255
Val Met Asp Lys Cys Asn Ala Trp Asn Glu Val Thr Lys Asn Gln Leu		
260	265	270
Asn Asp Lys Met Arg Arg Val His Lys Val Leu Ala Lys Gly Arg Val		
275	280	285
Glu Leu Asn Ala Pro Phe Leu Ile Asp Gly Lys Ile Val Tyr Lys Lys		
290	295	300
Cys Tyr Arg Thr Leu Asn Gly Ile Ala Asn Arg Gly Asp Glu Arg Gly		

305	310	315	320
Lys Gln Lys Asp Gly Lys Glu Val Arg Tyr Pro Pro Leu Phe Gly Ile			
325	330	335	
Pro Gly Val Gln Val Gly Gly Pro Thr Ser Cys Gln Phe Tyr Leu Arg			
340	345	350	
Ala Arg Glu Thr Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala Pro Pro Pro Gly Leu			
355	360	365	
Pro Ser Asn Ala Tyr Ile Thr Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr Lys Gln Arg Tyr			
370	375	380	
Gly Ile Thr Ala Asn Ala Ser Leu Pro Leu Val Asn Val Gly Thr Lys			
385	390	395	400
Glu Lys Ala Ile Tyr Val Leu Ala Glu Phe Cys Thr Leu Val Lys Gly			
405	410	415	
Arg Ser Val Lys Ala Lys Leu Thr Ala Asn Glu Ala Asp Asn Met Ile			
420	425	430	
Lys Phe Ala Cys Arg Ala Pro Ser Leu Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile Val Thr			
435	440	445	
Lys Gly Arg Gln Thr Leu Gly Leu Asp Lys Ser Leu Thr Leu Gly Lys			
450	455	460	
Phe Lys Val Ser Ile Asp Lys Glu Leu Ile Thr Val Val Gly Arg Glu			
465	470	475	480
Leu Lys Pro Pro Met Leu Thr Tyr Ser Gly Asn Lys Thr Val Glu Pro			
485	490	495	
Gln Asp Gly Gly Trp Leu Met Lys Phe Val Lys Val Ala Arg Pro Cys			
500	505	510	
Arg Lys Ile Glu Lys Trp Thr Tyr Leu Glu Leu Lys Gly Ser Lys Ala			
515	520	525	
Asn Glu Gly Val Pro Gln Ala Met Thr Ala Phe Ala Glu Phe Leu Asn			
530	535	540	
Arg Thr Gly Ile Pro Ile Asn Pro Arg Phe Ser Pro Gly Met Ser Met			
545	550	555	560
Ser Val Pro Gly Ser Glu Lys Glu Phe Phe Ala Lys Val Lys Glu Leu			

	565	570	575	
Met Ser Ser His Gln Phe Val Val Val Leu Leu Pro Arg Lys Asp Val				
	580	585	590	
Ala Ile Tyr Asn Met Val Lys Arg Ala Ala Asp Ile Thr Phe Gly Val				
	595	600	605	
His Thr Val Cys Cys Val Ala Glu Lys Phe Leu Ser Thr Lys Gly Gln				
	610	615	620	
Leu Gly Tyr Phe Ala Asn Val Gly Leu Lys Val Asn Leu Lys Phe Gly				
	625	630	635	640
Gly Thr Asn His Asn Ile Lys Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly				
	645	650	655	
Lys Thr Met Val Val Gly Tyr Asp Val Thr His Pro Thr Asn Leu Ala				
	660	665	670	
Ala Gly Gln Ser Pro Ala Ser Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Gly Leu Val Ser				
	675	680	685	
Thr Ile Asp Gln His Leu Gly Gln Trp Pro Ala Met Val Trp Asn Asn				
	690	695	700	
Pro His Gly Gln Glu Ser Met Thr Glu Gln Phe Thr Asp Lys Phe Lys				
	705	710	715	720
Thr Arg Leu Glu Leu Trp Arg Ser Asn Pro Ala Asn Asn Arg Ser Leu				
	725	730	735	
Pro Glu Asn Ile Leu Ile Phe Arg Asp Gly Val Ser Glu Gly Gln Phe				
	740	745	750	
Gln Met Val Ile Lys Asp Glu Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Ala Ala Cys Lys				
	755	760	765	
Leu Val Tyr Pro Ala Gly Lys Leu Pro Arg Ile Thr Leu Ile Val Ser				
	770	775	780	
Val Lys Arg His Gln Thr Arg Phe Phe Pro Thr Asp Pro Lys His Ile				
	785	790	795	800
His Phe Lys Ser Lys Ser Pro Lys Glu Gly Thr Val Val Asp Arg Gly				
	805	810	815	
Val Thr Asn Val Arg Tyr Trp Asp Phe Phe Leu Gln Ala His Ala Ser				

820

825

830

Leu Gln Gly Thr Ala Arg Ser Ala His Tyr Thr Val Leu Val Asp Glu  
835 840 845

Ile Phe Arg Ala Asp Tyr Gly Asn Lys Ala Ala Asp Thr Leu Glu Gln  
850 855 860

Leu Thr His Asp Met Cys Tyr Leu Phe Gly Arg Ala Thr Lys Ala Val  
865 870 875 880

Ser Ile Cys Pro Pro Ala Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Leu Val Cys Asp Arg Ala  
885 890 895

Arg Ile His Gln Lys Glu Leu Phe Asp Ala Leu Asp Glu Asn Asp Ser  
900 905 910

Val Lys Thr Asp Asp Phe Ala Arg Trp Gly Asn Ser Gly Ala Val His  
915 920 925

Pro Asn Leu Arg Asn Ser Met Tyr Tyr Ile  
930 935